

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1851.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

The documents laid before the Legislature by this Association

are well worthy of the most extended circulation.

While there is not one word in them upon the subject of party

politics, they contain facts, which cannot fail to excite the

deepest interest in the political community. We lay before

our readers this morning the statement of documents accom-

panying the petition and constitution of the Association, submitted

to the Legislature and printed, as Doc. No. 60.

The documents accompanying the petition and constitution of the

Central Southern Rights Association of Virginia.

It will be seen by the contents, that the object of the

association is to procure the passage of prudent and con-

stitutional laws, for effecting, ultimately, commercial inde-

pendence of such States as have laws enacted, or whose

policy seems to hinder or delay the restoration or

restoration of fugitive slaves to their owners. A permanent

system of taxation upon the manufactures and imports

of the Northern States, brought into the country by the

importation of slaves, is one of the most certain means of secur-

ing, ultimately, her commercial independence of those States, and

as the surest basis upon which to found our future hopes of

safety and happiness. The west, and especially the Valley,

is a fertile field for the exercise of the policy of the

Association, and its success will be secured by the

combination of the most powerful and influential

combinations, constantly brought to bear upon the politics

of those States, leave little hope for the safety of our

property, or our lives. By the action of the Association, we

estimate the value of those slaves at an average of \$225, it

will produce the sum of \$154,248,225, and much more, the

average value of slaves, in his opinion. The whole value

of personal property for 1850, in New York, the largest free

State, was \$153,183,465.

Thus it will be seen that the value of the slave property

of Virginia alone, is fully equal to every other species of

personal property in the most populous and wealthy State of

this Union, and by many is believed to be much greater.

Yet we learn that combinations are forming in the North, and

measures are in progress, to cause, if possible, the passage of

the act of Congress providing for the capture and restoration

of fugitive slaves, for the purpose in no doing, of destroy-

ing the right of the good people of Virginia to this vast

source of property, and of subverting the institutions of the

constitution for its protection! Should such repeal take

place, and we remain in our present dependent condition

upon the people of those States, what security would we have

for our property? But what madness would dare to attempt

the destruction of one hundred and fifty millions of

dollars worth of personal property in a free State? And why

should we permit the attempt to be made upon our property,

and our lives, by the larger slave? The whole value

of personal property for 1850, in New York, the largest free

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1851.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Prayer by the Rev. SAMUEL TAYLOR, of the Presbyterian

Church.

REPORTS FROM THE SENATE.

A message was received from the Senate by their clerk

informing that they had passed the bill on the subject of

charter of the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers, and for other

purposes.

REPORTS FROM THE SENATE.

By Mr. GRAY, from the Committee of Finance, a

report on the petition of the Board of Public Works, to

authorize the Board to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000

for the purpose of purchasing the James River and

Chesapeake Canal, and for other purposes.

By Mr. RIVERS, from the Committee on Agriculture, a

report on the petition of the Board of Public Works, to

authorize the Board to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000

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By Mr. SIGALL, from the Committee on Finance, a

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VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

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